THE

Worceſter Magazine.

NUMBER XI. VOLUME III.

For the *Second* Week in JUNE, 1787.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſachuſetts)* Printed by I. THOMAS, by whom Subſcriptions, Eſſays, &c. &c. for this Work are taken in.

[Price SIX PENCE Single.]

PERRY's *much eſteemed* Dictionary.

ISAIAH THOMAS, begs leave to acquaint all thoſe Gentlemen, who have Subſcription Papers in their hands for printing an American Edition of this celebrated work, that it is now committed to the Preſs, and will be publiſhed with all poſſible expedition; he therefore requeſts they would return the ſubſcription papers to him as ſoon as may be, that he may determine on the number of copies that will be wanted.

The book will be printed on a beautiful type, caſt particularly for the work, by the firſt artiſt in England, in that way; and the paper (manufactured in this country) will be equal to that on which the Britiſh Editions are printed. No expence has been ſpared, and the greateſt attention has been and will be given to make this American Edition at leaſt equal to the Britiſh.

Thoſe Gentlemen, SCHOOLMASTERS in particular, who are deſirous of encouraging this work (the firſt of the kind attempted in America) are informed, that Subſcriptions are ſtill received by ISAIAH THOMAS, in Worceſter:—As it is ſome months ſince the Propoſals have appeared in this Magazine, he now preſents them again to the publick.

(Firſt Dictionary ever publiſhed in America.)

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In which the words are not only rationally divided into ſyllables, accurately accented, their part of ſpeech properly diſtinguiſhed, and their various ſignifications arranged in one line, but likewiſe, by a key to this work, comprifing the various ſounds of the vowels and conſonants, denoted by typographical characters, and illuſtrated by examples, which render it intelligible to the weakeſt capacity, it exhibits their true pronunciation, according to the preſent practice of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite ſpeakers. Upon a plan perfectly plain, and entirely new. To which is prefixed, a Comprehenſive GRAMMAR of the Engliſh Language.

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Author of the Only Sure Guide to the Engliſh Tongue.

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To be SOLD, by Wholeſale, at

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GERMAN Steel, Card Wire, Gun Powder, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, Ticklingburg and Oznaburghs, Tea, Pepper and Spices. Bedticks, Yarns, Shot, Lead, Whiting, with a few Trunks of Calicoes, Fans, &c.

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Weſt India and New England Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, Powder, Shot, Logwood and Redwood, Pepper, Allſpice, Fur and Felt Hats of his own make, together with many other articles, all very cheap for Caſh. Conſtant attendance given, and all favours duly acknowledged.

☞ Furs, Wool, Flax, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Grain, and Old Pewter, received in payment.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Joſeph Dorr*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worceſter, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. JOHN MAYNARD, late of SHREWSBURY, in ſaid County, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of Deacon BENJAMIN WOOD, innholder in WESTBOROUGH, in ſaid County, on the laſt Mondays of June, Auguſt, and September next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of ſaid days.

ELIJAH BRIGHAM, } Commiſ-
Weſtborough, May 2d, 1787. NATHAN FISHER, } ſioners.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip granted to SAMUEL LIVERMORE, Eſq; and others, are notified that their Meeting ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday the twentieth Day of June next, at the Houſe of BENJAMIN BIRD, Innholder in WALTHAM, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; at which Time it is expected that all who are in Arrears for Taxes will diſcharge the ſame.

Waltham, May 21, 1787. LEONARD WILLIAMS, Prop'rs Clerk.

JACKS for SALE.

THE Subſcriber having exerted himſelf in procuring thoſe valuable Animals, called JACK ASSES, now offers two for SALE, to thoſe who wiſh to ſecond his efforts in promoting the publick good: And to remove the objection of the ſcarcity of CASH, will take his pay in SHIPPING HORSES, BEEF, PORK, &c.—The buſineſs of propagating MULES, is known to be ſo profitable, that it needs no comment.

Shrewſbury, June 3d, 1787. DANIEL GODDARD, jun.

Regiments of Horſe!

IT is propoſed by the Officers of the Worceſter Regiment of HORSE, to publiſh, immediately, the

Manual Exerciſe and Evolutions of the CAVALRY.

Any gentleman belonging to this, or other Regiments of Horſe, who wiſh to ſubſcribe for any of the Books, which will not exceed 1*s*. 2½*d*. each, in price, are requeſted to apply as ſoon as may be to ISAIAH THOMAS.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XI.

WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in June, 1787.

HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

From the BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

IN conſequence, however, of a royal meſſage, which came through the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Keppel attended in the cloſet, to receive the commands of his ſovereign. And although (to uſe his own expreſſions upon his trial) his forty years endeavours were not marked by the poſſeſſion of any one favour from the crown, except that of its confidence in time of danger, he could not think it right to decline the ſervice of his country. And this the more eſpecially, as the nation was repreſented to him, by thoſe, who had a right to be the beſt acquainted with its condition, to be in no very ſecure ſtate. In that, and other ſubſequent royal audiences, he delivered his opinions with that plainneſs and openneſs, which were equally ſuited to his natural, and incidental to his profeſſional character. He particularly took the freedom of obſerving, that he ſerved in obedience to his Majeſty's commands; that he was unacquainted with his miniſters, as miniſters; and that he took the command as it was, without making any difficulty, and without aſking a ſingle favour; truſting only to his Majeſty's good intentions, and to his gracious ſupport and protection.

Nor were appearances leſs favourable on the ſide of the miniſters. The buſineſs had been ſixteen months in contemplation, the firſt propoſal having been made in conſequence of the alarming aſpect which the ſtate of publick affairs exhibited, in the month of November 1776; the notice of his appointment, upon the deciſive part at length taken by France, was conveyed to the admiral, through the chief miniſter of the marine, with every appearance of concurrence and approbation; and the bearer of this meſſage, who ſeemed to feel no ſmall degree of pleaſure in the employment (although he afterwards became his accuſer) was his particular friend and intimate acquaintance of very long ſtanding. This gentleman, who was vice admiral of the blue, and likewiſe a lord of the admiralty, was to ſerve in Mr. Keppel's fleet, as third in command. It would be needleſs to dwell upon the well founded ſatisfaction and confidence, which the aſſiſtance of officers, ſtanding in ſuch a degree of intimacy and friendſhip, muſt afford to a commander in chief. It ſeems to meet, ſo far as it goes, that firſt wiſh of every general, to have the choice of thoſe officers on whom he muſt principally confide, and on whoſe conduct, his reputation and ſucceſs muſt ſo much depend.

With the force we have mentioned, the greateſt national truſt that could be repoſed, and unlimited diſcretionary pow-

June 13th, 1778. ers, the admiral ſailed from St. Helen's. The truſt was indeed great, for the ſtate of publick affairs was exceedingly critical. It was well known that France had a ſtrong fleet at Breſt, and in ſuch a ſtate of preparation, as ſufficiently indicated ſome immediate and important deſign. Our great commercial fleets, loaded with that wealth, which could alone enable us to encounter ſuch formidable enemies, and to ſupport ſo complicated and extenſive a war, were on their way home from different quarters of the globe. To the protection of the commerce of Great Britain, was to be added the defence of her extenſive coaſts, the ſecurity of her vaſt capital, and the preſervation of thoſe invaluable reſervoirs of her naval power, in which were equally included, her preſent ſtrength, and her future hope. All theſe immenſe objects, were committed to the defence of twenty ſhips.

The fleet had ſcarcely arrived at its ſta-

tion in the Bay of Biſcay, when an occaſion offered to ſhew, that great diſcretionary powers are liable to much perſonal riſque, unleſs the moſt cordial ſupport is afforded, by thoſe in the adminiſtration of publick affairs, to the perſon on whom theſe powers is delegated. Two French frigates, with two ſmaller veſſels, appeared in ſight, and were evidently taking a ſurvey of the fleet. The admiral's ſituation was nice and difficult. War had not been declared, nor even reprizals ordered. It was, however, neceſſary to ſtop theſe frigates, as well to obtain intelligence, as to prevent its being conveyed. Indeed it ſeemed a matter of indiſpenſible neceſſity, not to miſs the opportunity of acquiring ſome knowledge of the ſtate, ſituation, and views of the enemy. But that fluctuation of counſels, which, as we have ſtated, ſeemed to prevail at that time, joined to the peculiar circumſtances of the admiral's political ſituation, ſeemed, all together, to render any ſtrong meaſure exceedingly hazardous. He might have been diſavowed; and a war with France might be charged to his raſhneſs, or to the views and principles of his party. In this dilemma, the admiral determined to purſue that line of conduct which he deemed right, and to abide the conſequences. The ſubſequent behaviour of the French frigates, ſeemed calculated to afford a juſtification for any meaſure of violence he could have purſued.

A general ſignal for chacing being made, the Milford *June 17th.* frigate got in the evening along ſide of the Licorne of 32 guns, and in the moſt obliging terms, required, or rather requeſted, the French captain, to come under the admiral's ſtern; this was refuſed, but upon the coming up of a ſhip of the line, and her firing a gun, the Frenchman ſtood to her, and was brought into the fleet. The admiral ſent a meſſage to leeward, that every civility ſhould be expreſſed to the French captain, and alſo information given, that he would ſee him as ſoon as they could come up in the morning; the veſſels who had him in charge received orders to attend to him through the night, and to bring him up without moleſtation.

In the morning, an unexpected movement made by the French frigate, occaſioned one of the convoy to fire a ſhot acroſs her way, as a ſignal for keeping her courſe, when, to the aſtoniſhment of the admiral and the whole fleet, ſhe ſuddenly poured her whole broadſide, accompanied with a general diſcharge of her muſquetry, into the America of 74 guns; at the very inſtant that Lord Longford her commander was ſtanding upon the gunwale, and talking in terms of the utmoſt politeneſs to the French captain. The frigate inſtantly ſtruck her colours as ſoon as ſhe had diſcharged her fire. Several of the ſhot ſtruck the America; and it ſeemed little leſs than a miracle, conſidering the cloſeneſs of the ſhips, and the unſuſpecting ſtate of the crew, that only four of her people were wounded. Although this behaviour merited the ſevereſt return; and that a broadſide, which would probably have ſent her to the bottom was that immediately to be expected, yet, the noble commander of the America, with a magnanimity, humanity, and admirable command of temper, which reflect the higheſt honour on his character, did not return a ſingle ſhot.

In the mean time, the other French frigate, called La Belle Poule, which was of great force, and heavy metal, with a ſchooner of 10 guns in company, were cloſely purſued by the Arethuſa frigate, Captain Marſhal, and the Alert cutter, until they got out of ſight of the fleet. The Arethuſa having at length got up with her chaſe, requeſted the French captain to bring to, and acquainted him with the orders of bringing him to the admiral. A compliance with theſe requiſitions being peremptorily refuſed by the French officer, Captain Marſhall fired a ſhot acroſs the Belle Poule, which ſhe inſtantly returned, by pouring her whole broadſide into the Arethuſa, then very cloſe along ſide.

A deſperate engagement enſued, and was continued with unuſual warmth and animoſity for above two hours; each ſide vieing with the utmoſt degree of national emulation to obtain the palm of victory, in this firſt action and opening of a new war. The French frigate was much ſuperiour in weight of metal and number of men; nor could ſhe at all have ſpared any part of thoſe advantages. At length, the Arethuſa was ſo much ſhattered in her maſts, ſails, and rigging, and there being at the ſame time but little wind for her government, ſhe became in a great meaſure unmanageable; and they being now upon the enemy's coaſt, and the French ſhip's head in with the land, the latter took that opportunity of ſtanding into a ſmall bay, where ſeveral boats came to her aſ-

ſiſtance at day light, and towed her into a place of ſafety.

During the fore part of this action, the engagement was no leſs warm between Captain Fairfax, in the Alert cutter, and the French ſchooner. Their force was about equal; the former carrying ten, and the latter (if we remember right) eight guns. The conteſt was well ſupported for upwards of an hour; when the ſchooner was compelled to ſtrike, with the loſs of five men killed, and ſeven mortally wounded. The Arethuſa had ſuffered ſo much, that ſhe was towed back to the fleet by the Valiant and Monarch, both of which had purſued the chace. Her loſs in men was alſo conſiderable, amounting to eight killed, and thirty ſix wounded. That of the Belle Poule was prodigious. The French account acknowledges above forty ſlain, and fifty ſeven wounded. Among the former was the ſecond in command.

They acknowledge that the Belle Poule carried 26 twelve pounders; but they forgot to enumerate thoſe of lighter metal, which are ſaid to have amounted to 14 more; and they eſtimate the Arethuſa at 28 ſix pounders. Notwithſtanding this ſuperiority of force, the brave and obſtinate defence made by the Belle Poule in this firſt action of a new war, when the terrours of our naval proweſs in the laſt were not yet forgotten, became a matter of great praiſe, and wonderful exultation. The King of France took care to nouriſh this national pride and opinion, as well by the honour and promotion which he beſtowed on the captain and other principal officers, as by the pecuniary rewards to thoſe in a more ſubaltern degree, and his liberal munificence to the widows, families, or relations, of thoſe who fell in the action. Nor was this attention confined to the officers. The wounded ſeamen, and the widows of their fellows who were ſlain, partook, in a proportional degree, of the ſame bounty; and the whole was crowned with a conſiderable benefaction to the ſhip's company in general. On the other hand, the Captains Marſhal and Fairfax, received great praiſe from their commander, and not more than they deſerved.

In the mean time, another French frigate fell in with the fleet, and was detained by the admiral, under colour of the hoſtility committed, and the extraordinary circumſtances of ill conduct with which it was attended, by the captain of the Licorne; but ſeveral French merchantmen were ſuffered to paſs though the fleet unmoleſted, as he did not think himſelf at all authorized to interrupt their commerce. It was reported, we know not with what authority, that theſe frigates, with ſome other veſſels, were cruizing to intercept our Mediteranean fleet of merchantmen, which, including thoſe from Spain and Portugal, amounted to about 70 ſail, and which were then upon the point of immediate arrival.

[*To be continued.*]

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

CHRESTON's MISCELLANY. No. XIV.

DO not neglect the ſociety of old men; their memories are furniſhed with many facts which they witneſſed, and which make them repoſitories well worth examining—they reſemble old books that contain excellent matter, though badly bound, duſty and worm eaten.

If you be nettled with ſevere raillery, take care never to ſhew that you are ſtung, unleſs you chooſe to provoke more.

Never offer advice but where there is ſome probability of its being followed.

Never think to entertain people with what lies out of their way, be it never ſo curious in its kind. Who would think of regaling a circle of ladies with the beauties of *Homer's Greek*, or a company of ignoramus's with Sir *Iſaac Newton's* diſcoveries?

Do well, but do not boaſt of it; for that will leſſen the commendation you might have otherwiſe deſerved.

The right application of knowledge is the teſt of true ability. However accompliſhed we may appear, if we are defective in this particular, the ſagacious and penetrating part of mankind will not claſs us in their number; and even the illiterate and uninformed will diſcover our inſignificance and pay us but little attention.—The former cannot fail to perceive the diſtance we are at from what they are themſelves, and the latter will ſoon be ſenſible that our learning is of no ſubſtantial utility, and that in point of ſenſe and reaſoning we ſtill remain on a level with the multitude, notwithſtanding our pretenſions to ſuperiour excellence.

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

The inſertion of the following in your Magazine, which is the ſubſtance of the Inſtructions of the town of New Braintree to its Repreſentative, together with the Proteſt entered againſt the ſame, will much oblige a number of your Cuſtomers.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of New Braintree, in the county of Worceſter, on Monday the 21ſt day of May, A. D. 1787.

WHEREAS the town, at their laſt meeting, appointed a committee to draw inſtructions to their Repreſentative, whereof *Percival Hall*, Eſq; was Chairman; and the majority of ſaid committee having this day made report of certain inſtructions to Mr. *Benjamin Joſlyn*, Repreſentative for the town the year enſuing; which inſtructions have been adopted by the town—the purport whereof is—

1ſt. That a general act of indemnity may be paſſed, in favour of thoſe who have been in arms againſt the government; and that the baniſhed may be called home—and not be, as the woman of Tekoa told king David, like water ſpilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered.

2dly. That meaſures may be adopted, for limiting the number of Attornies at Law, and for paying them out of the publick treaſury.

3dly. To uſe his influence, that the preſent Attorney General may be diſmiſſed from his office.

4thly. For the abolition of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace.

5thly. For the diſmiſſion of the preſent Sheriff of the county of Worceſter, and depriving the Sheriffs, of the power to appoint deputies—and for empowering conſtables to ſerve all writs and proceſſes, and to collect the duties of exciſe and impoſt, &c.

6thly. For empowering the ſelectmen to take the probate of wills, &c. &c. and empowering the clerks of the ſeveral towns, to regiſter deeds, &c.

7thly. For the removal of the General Court from the town of Boſton.

8thly. For the continuation of the act ſuſpending the collection of private debts, and for making ſome further proviſion, ſtill more injurious to the creditor.

9thly. For the repeal of the law ſuſpending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

10thly. For the total ceſſation of the grants annualy made to the preſident and profeſſors of Harvard College.

11thly. For the repeal of the law laying duties on writs executions, &c.

12thly. Inſinuating that the continental officers, who have ſerved as volunteers, in a private capacity, in the ſervice of government the winter paſt, have been paid wages according to the ranks they ſuſtained in the continental army—and directing their Repreſentative, to cauſe the matter to be examined into, &c.

13thly. For calling home and diſmiſſing the troops of government.

And whereas the underſigned freeholders and inhabitants of the town of New Braintree, are apprehenſive that the meaſures propoſed to be adopted, will, in many reſpects, not prove ſalutary, but if adopted, highly injurious to the publick—we are therefore induced, in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn manner, to *PROTEST* teſt againſt the greateſt part of them, for the following reaſons, among many others which might be offered.

Becauſe, We conceive that the perſons who have been in arms againſt government, have never been under neceſſity to reſort to arms, to obtain redreſs of any grievances, or the [illegible] of any burdens; and becauſe many of them ſtill continue to hold their arms, and even have, very lately, made priſoners of ſome of our fellow citizens, in a neighbouring town, and carried them away from their families, without the leaſt provocation.

Becauſe, The government have heretofore paſſed a general act of indemnity, which was treated with deriſion and contempt; and the meaſures which government have ſince taken, have been kind and lenient;—but at the ſame time, have not had that tendency to reclaim them, which might rationally have been expected; nor have we reaſon to believe, if government ſhould again offer them a pardon, that it would be accepted; but would rather have a tendency to weaken the ſtrength and authority of government, and be introductive of as great confuſion in this commonwealth, as the woman of Tekoa's advice to David was, among the children of Iſrael.*

* Mr. CLARK's annotation on the ſaid paſſage thus ſaith—Abſalom, thus reſtored, makes an ill uſe of the king's goodneſs, by endeavouring to draw the hearts of the people from him—he put himſelf into greater equipage than uſual—provided himſelf a chariot and horſes, and fifty running footmen—yet would he ſtoop from his grandeur to ſalute the meaneſt of the *mob*—would offer his ſervice to every one, and took care to inſtil into the people's minds a bad opinion of the king's adminiſtration.

Becauſe, We apprehend, as the conſtitution has made proviſion that every citizen may be heard by himſelf, or his counſel, at his election, there is no propriety in limiting the number of Attornies at Law—much leſs can we conceive it to be juſt, that the expence ſhould be defrayed out of the publick treaſury; as it would have a tendency to encourage litigation: And we eſteem it preferable, if individuals are diſpoſed to litigate, that it ſhould be at their own expence.

Becauſe, We know of no allegations againſt the preſent Attorney General, which ought to be a ground for his removal from office: If there are any ſufficient reaſons, we doubt not but they will be attended to, without the intervention of the town of New Braintree, who do not pretend to file articles for his impeachment.

Becauſe, We conceive that the inſinuations againſt the preſent Sheriff of the county of Worceſter, are without foundation; that if true, he ought to be proſecuted therefor, and not to be condemned without a hearing:—And becauſe, we conceive it to be highly neceſſary, that the Sheriff ſhould have power to appoint deputies, in order to tranſact the buſineſs of his office;—nor do we conceive it would be advantageous to the publick, or ſuch perſons as are generally choſen conſtables, that the conſtables be empowered to ſerve all writs and proceſſes.

Becauſe, We apprehend, that from the want of a knowledge of the mode of buſineſs, and acquaintance with the law, the greateſt confuſion would ariſe, if the ſelectmen ſhould be empowered to tranſact the buſineſs of the probate office; and that it would not be advantageous to the publick, that the town clerk ſhould be empowered to regiſter deeds, &c.

Becauſe, We conceive, that if the preſent tender act is continued, it is already made ſufficiently diſadvantageous to the creditor, without making further additions, which may operate to his injury.

Becauſe, We apprehend that the grants to the preſident and profeſſors of Harvard College, are neceſſary for the encouragement of literature; and with pleaſure we recollect, that the conſtitution has made it the duty of the legiſlature, to encourage ſchools and ſeminaries of learning; and particularly the Univerſity at Cambridge, and we eſteem the cultivation of the arts and ſciences to be highly neceſſary for the ſupport of the liberties of a free people.

Becauſe, The inſinuations reſpecting the pay of the continental officers, in the ſervice of the commonwealth, the winter paſt, in a private capacity, contains a reflection againſt the government, and is an abſolute falſhood.

Becauſe, We conceive that it would be exceedingly dangerous to the Commonwealth, to diſband the troops of government, ſo long as the *Rebels* continue to act in oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority—and until the ſpirit of *Rebellion* ſhall be completely ſuppreſſed.

Have only to add, that we have that opinion of the honourable Court, that we have not the leaſt doubt, but that they will pay that attention to every real grievance, as far as can be conſiſtent with conſtitutional meaſures, the ſafety, peace and happineſs of the Commonwealth—being fully perſuaded of the propriety of this idea, are willing to ſubmit the whole to be conducted according to the wiſdom and candour of our wiſe legiſlators.

Francis Whipple. James Thompſon. Ephraim Woods. Thaddeus Bowman. David Woods. James Woods. Jonathan Woods. Abiſhai Delano. Jonathan Force. Francis Whipple, jun. Joſeph Tidd. Elijah Edſon. Artemas Howe. Samuel Mexter. Wyman Hoyt. Eliſha Mathews. Sampſon Wetherell, jun. James Weſton. John Woods. Samuel Shaw. Phillip Delano. Willard Warner. Joſeph Bowman. Elias Hall Aaron Hall. Percival Hall, jun. Elij. Barnes. Daniel Mathews (only) proteſt againſt the following articles, viz. Article 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th.

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

The following INSTRUCTIONS were given by the town of GRAFTON to its Repreſentative, viz.

To Col. LUKE DRURY, *Repreſentative of the Town of* GRAFTON.

ALTHOUGH your conſtituents repoſe the fulleſt confidence in your integrity and abilities, yet it may not be amiſs, on ſome momentous occaſions, that they expreſs to you their ſentiments: And we do hereby inſtruct you, that you

uſe the utmoſt of your endeavours, that the following articles be enacted.

1ſt. That there be a general pardon granted to all that aided or aſſiſted, or have taken up arms, in what the Governour and General Court ſtiled, *Rebellion*, in this Commonwealth: And that all diſqualifications, that is on that account, be taken off—and all damages by unjuſt impriſonments and warrants, be made good.

2d. That the government troops be immediately recalled, that are now in the field, which were raiſed for four months, with this notice given, that the ſeverity of the law, ſhall be executed on any, who ſhall murder any perſon, or burn or deſtroy any property.

3d. That the General Court be removed out of Boſton, to ſome convenient place in the country.

4th. That all licences be granted by the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns.

5th. That all eſtates of deceaſed perſons, be ſettled by the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns.

6th. That the recording of deeds be done in the town, where the land ſold, lyeth.

7th. That the courts of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, be aboliſhed.

8th. That all manufactures in this country, be encouraged.

9th. That the exciſe be collected by the conſtables or collectors of the ſeveral towns.

10th. That the act ſuſpending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, be immediately repealed.

11th. That any perſon entering a complaint againſt another, and cannot ſupport it, ſhall be liable to make good all damages.

12th. That duties on writs and executions be taken off, as it comes out of the debtor, which we think is unreaſonable.

13th. That the land and poll tax be eaſed, and the tax laid on ſuperfluities.

JOSEPH WOOD,
THOMAS BICKNELL,
BENJ. WALKER,
EBEN. WADSWORTH,
EPHRAIM LYON,
} Committee.

Graſton, May 26th, 1787.

The foregoing articles were read and accepted by the town.

N. SHERMAN, Moderator.

True copy—errors excepted.

BENJAMIN GODDARD, Town Clerk.

AFTER the foregoing inſtructions were accepted by the town, a number of reſpectable gentlemen, inhabitants of Grafton, we are informed, entered their PROTEST againſt ſeveral articles of the inſtructions; whoſe names are as follows, viz.

Joſeph Meriam. John Goulding. Silas Warren. Shelemeth Stow. James Whipple. Joſeph Warren. Zebedee Redding. Simon Bruce. Andrew Adams. Solomon Stow. Perley Batchelor. Jonathan Pierce. Moſes Hayden. Timothy Meriam. Nathaniel Adams. Phineas Leland. Nathaniel Ward. Joſeph Meriam, jun. firſt and ſecond articles only.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

LETTER from TRIBUNUS to REPUBLICANUS. No. IV.

On Publick and Private CREDIT.

SIR,

WE live in a day when the abuſe of private credit, ſeems to have ſet all ranks of people, from the firſt Magiſtrate of the Commonwealth, down to the day labourer, at enmity with it; but believe me, dear ſir, when I tell you, that this is as unreaſonable, as it would be to conſider *ſeed time and harveſt as a curſe*, becauſe men abuſe that annual produce by their intemperance, which the God of nature, in his infinite benevolence, created for our comfort and ſupport.

Men were not deſigned by the wiſe author of the human race, to live without toil and pain; hunger, cold, and all the ſufferings we are capable of, were intended as incentives to arouſe us from that ſloth and indolence, into which we ſhould otherwiſe ſink; and ſuch is our nature and diſpoſition, that in general, were we not urged to diſcharge our debts, we ſhould ſuffer accumulating intereſt to devour us. It is therefore the ſame mark of wiſdom in our political fathers, to ſcourge us to this duty, as it would be in our natural parents, to urge us to care and induſtry.

This country cannot ſubſiſt without credit, and good faith between man and man. The whole ſpecie uſually in circulation in the United States, is four millions of dollars; that ſum, very probably, was doubled in the late war;

the ſhare in this State may be perhaps five hundred thouſand dollars, or one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds. The commerce of the State muſt amount to more than two millions annually. By commerce here, is not intended merely the exports and imports of the country; for the articles exported paſs through a variety of hands, before they are ſhipped off; and thoſe imported paſs through many, before they are conſumed.—Thus a thouſand pounds worth of goods imported, may ſwell the tide of commerce to ten thouſand, before the articles ceaſe to exiſt; beſides this, there is all the internal trade between man and man, for the neceſſaries of life, and the employment of great numbers of people, in the various branches of trade and huſbandry. Of this, twenty parts out of thirty, at the leaſt, is done on credit. This credit then, ſerves the ſame purpoſes as money; as money is the ticket or repreſentative of wealth, ſo this is the repreſentative of money. Take this away, or deſtroy it, and you take away two thirds of the means of doing buſineſs, and reduce two thirds of the people, merchants and mechanicks, dependant on commerce, to beggary; you reduce the produce of the country to little or no value, ſave for the purpoſe of ſatisfying preſent hunger, becauſe you prevent a foreign market, and render the people at home unable to buy it.

When credit ſerves the ſame purpoſes as money, how extraordinary it is, that the people, with their legiſlature, ſhould unite in the deſtruction of it; and this too, at a time when money is ſcarce, and intend this as a remedy againſt that very ſcarcity! it is like making an act to prevent the raiſing vegetables, becauſe there happened a ſcarcity of meat.

The legiſlature of the Commonwealth, finding the people embarraſſed, in the year 1786 paſſed an act for the ſuſpenſion of law, as they called it; but be the name what it may, the bill was evidently a tender act, and the aſſumption of a power to diſpoſe by an *ex poſt facto* law, of the private contracts made between man and man. This at once put an end to all credit, and locked up all the money, ſo that no loan on the credit of legal ſecurity, can be obtained.—Had they paſſed an act declaring a rebellion to exiſt, and had ſhut up the courts of law, as to civil proceſs, until peace returned, it would have been conſonant to the conſtitution, and have been anſwerable to the pretext of the act.

We do not derive our property from the State, or from the laws; property is our natural right, and government is intended to ſupport and protect us in the uſe and enjoyment of it. The dollar I earn is mine, independent of the power of the State, and they can have no right to take it away from me, and give it to you; for as Mr. Locke ſays, "What property have I, in that which another by legal right can take from me, and give to another, at his pleaſure?" —If then the dollar I have, is beyond the controul of the legiſlature, ſurely, when on a voluntary and fair contract, I deliver it over to another, on his promiſing to pay me an equivalent at a future day, the legiſlature have no more right to ſay he ſhall not comply with that contract, than they had in the firſt inſtance to take my money from me. You may ſay, that they may withdraw their aid from me, and not aſſiſt me in compelling my debtor to pay me. So they might, when a man intended to rob or murder me, withdraw their protection, and give me no aid. Both alike would be a diſſolution of the original compact, and diſcharge me from all allegiance to the Commonwealth.—Upon theſe principles the conſtitution is predicated; and the legiſlature have no right to take my property and give to another, or to take it for the publick uſe, without the greateſt neceſſity, or without giving me an equivalent for it.

As theſe meaſures are againſt the conſtitution of government, ſo are they oppoſed to every principle of ſound policy. The moment they are adopted, credit ceaſes, and the ſpecie is ſent out of the country, or locked up. When private credit is well ſupported, a man may get a ſum of money upon his eſtate, for a preſent emergency; he may by payments and loans, ſupply a whole neighbourhood, and one guinea, in the ſpace of a week, by quick circulation, will perhaps pay one hundred guineas worth of various debts. But now, a man worth a thouſand pounds clear eſtate, may be ruined for want of a hundred, while his neighbour Ready Caſh is alſo ruined, by living upon the principal of that money, which *he is afraid to lend*. It is very unimportant to the State who has the property, provided it can be taxed.

But though equality of property, may be neceſſary to the well being of a republican government; yet the idea of an agrarian law, and abolition of debts,

is totally condemned by Monteſquieu, and other experienced and learned writers; becauſe, as on the one hand, it deſtroys commerce, which depends altogether on good faith and credit; ſo on the other, it juſtifies, or rather inculcates and encourages, idleneſs and diſſipation, and prevents incentives to induſtry and frugality; for who will toil for property he is not able to keep? and who will labour for that which he may obtain by an act of the legiſlature, and falſe and unjuſt principles of ſtate policy?

But however dangerous theſe meaſures are in themſelves, they have their advocates, who juſtify or excuſe them, becauſe, as they ſay, the people are oppreſſed by the ſcarcity of money, and there muſt be ſome expedient hit upon to relieve them; but this is like giving a patient rum becauſe his fever rages. Had the people no ideas of the introduction of paper money, or the advantage of tender acts, they would be quiet enough; but there are always idle, profligate men, who wiſh and expect ſuch unjuſt expedients, and who will raiſe the hopes and ſtir up the inclination of debtors, to procure them. It is this that raiſes the commotions in the country. Were the people well aſſured that they muſt pay their debts, they would loſe the ideas of rebellion on the one hand, and on the other be afraid to run in debt.

While it is ſuppoſed that the legiſlature has the authority of interfering with private contracts, we never can have a quiet and proſperous government; for we cannot live without commerce and credit; and a great part of the community being at all times debtors, will keep us always in a ſtruggle for expedients to evade the payment of juſt demands.

Such is the perverſeneſs of the human heart, that men, on the hope of ſucceſs, would rebel againſt Heaven itſelf. This is not an uncharitable expreſſion; for the moment we are brought to an entire reſignation to the laws of the Divine Being, we are perfect enough for the enjoyment of Heaven; and who is there, that does not complain of the heat, cold, the ſtorms and the wind?

It always ought to be conſidered as diſhonourable to evade the payment of an honeſt debt; but theſe extemporaneous meaſures of the legiſlature, with the general clamour of men of influence, renders it too reputable to defraud an honeſt creditor.

An union of ſentiment that debts muſt be paid; that government cannot evade or annul them, may bring us to the path of publick and private happineſs, eſtabliſh our credit, reſtore the bonds of ſociety, and make us a happy people.

TRIBUNUS.

From a late NORTHAMPTON PAPER.

The following is a DEPOSITION given by JOSEPH METCALF, *Eſquire.*

I, JOSEPH METCALF, of Orange, in the county of Hampſhire and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, of lawful age, do certify and ſay, that on Monday the 21ſt day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, I was near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinſdale, ſtate aforeſaid, taken priſoner by a party of about twenty inſurgents, commanded by one Col. William Smith, late of New Salem, in the ſaid county of Hampſhire: On my heſitating to conſider myſelf their priſoner, Smith drew his ſword and ſwore he would take my life inſtantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the ſtate of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the houſe of Giles Day in the town of New Marlborough, ſtate of Vermont aforeſaid; previouſly being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of thoſe who were under ſentence for the late inſurrections, and that they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Eſq; and Col. Mayo, of Warwick, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſuch other characters as would moſt likely produce (if held as hoſtages) a pardon for their friends, and that they ſhould execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends inſtantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforeſaid, they poſted a centinel to prevent any ſurpriſe by the inhabitants, of whom they ſeemed to be very apprehenſive—Two perſons paſſed the houſe, ſaid to be two deputy ſheriffs, who had warrants againſt Luke Day, which ſo alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they ſhould repair to the woods, but were determined otherwiſe by the return of a perſon who had ſeen the ſheriffs, and reported that they ſaid they had purſued to ſilence

y ſpeeches that might elſe have been
ade, but that they would lie in bed un-
the inſurgents ſhould paſs them in
morning; after which I was carried
er the Green Mountain into Stamford,
which place I fortunately made my
ape, about eleven o'clock on Tueſday
ht enſuing. During the time I was
their hands, they frequently declared
r reſolutions to diſturb and moleſt
citizens of Maſſachuſetts, and that
they ſhould plunder promiſcuouſly in
future—indeed their whole conduct was
moſt morally abandoned and wicked;
and further ſaith not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

HAMPSHIRE ſſ. *May* 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared *Joſeph Metcalf*, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Depoſition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, jun. J. Pac.

Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, March 30.

N the whole world of Mechanicks and
Mechanical Architecture, there is no ob-
greater curioſity than Albion Mill, by
ck Friars Bridge.—The fame of it has
dy ſpread far beyond our own country.
nce has employed our artificers, to do the
e for them; and when Mr. Bolton and
Fotheringham have finiſhed at Paris,
have offers, both from Peterſburgh and
nna.

To the praiſe of the Czarina and the Em-
r—they both imitate the example of the
of France, and like him, magnificently
a *Charte Blanche*, as to price.

The particulars of this admirable work,
s follows, viz.

wo fire engines.—The cylinder, a thirty
inch bore.—The length of the ſtrokes,
n feet.—The number of ſtrokes, twenty
minute.—There are to be thirty pair
ones; the diameter of the ſtones, five
—The diameter of the log wheels, ſeven
—There are to be twelve bolting mills.
he conſumption of coals for the copper
ch engine, five buſhels in an hour.—
quantity of work done by each pair of
s in an hour, five buſhels of meal.

he fire engine and its application, are,
s been ſaid, the work of Mr. Bolton, of
ingham.—Mr. Wyats is the architect,
om the world is indebted for the edifice!

VANNAH, *(Georgia)* April 26.

ne of the five hoſtages, given by the
k Indians for the performance of the
y held with this ſtate in November laſt,
u an end to his exiſtence by hanging
lf; and there is the greateſt reaſon to
we ſhall immediately be involved in a
with that nation.

HARLESTON, *(S. Carolina)* May 3.

n. Clarke has ſent information to Au-
of a war with the Indians being daily
ted; and that on the 18th ult. as a
er of ſettlers were taking fiſh on Oco-
iver, a party of Indians fired on them,
wo men are miſſing; and on the 20th
burnt a block houſe built for the de-
of that country, drove off a number of
, &c.

BALTIMORE, *(Maryland)* May 29.

An *Act* declaring the *treaty of peace* between the *United States* and his *Britannick Majeſty*, the Supreme law within this ſtate.

"*Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, and it is hereby declared*, That the treaty of peace made between the United States of America, and his Britannick Majeſty, is the Supreme Law within this ſtate, and ſhall be ſo conſidered and adjudged, in all Courts of law and equity; and all cauſes and queſtions cognizable by the ſaid Courts reſpectively, ought, and ſhall be determined according to ſaid treaty, and the tenor, true intent and meaning thereof.

The profeſſor Spitler, at Gottingen, has publiſhed a hiſtory of Hanover, in which are the following particulars.

"It contains a ſurface of 78,000 ſquare miles and one quarter; its population does not exceed 180,000 ſouls; the ſubſidy furniſhed annually by that country, to the military cheſt, amounts to fifty five thouſand pounds ſterling; the other provinces appertaining to the king of England, in Germany, are leſs charged; thoſe of Bremen and Werden, where the population is equal to that of Hanover, do not pay more than forty eight thouſand pounds; and Lunenburgh, which is infinitely more populous, pays no more than ſixty thouſand pounds." According to the above author, it appears, that every father of a family, having a wife and two children, about the age of fourteen years, pays annually, in direct taxes, two pounds ſterling, although he poſſeſſes neither land or cattle.

The Jeſuits at Mohilaw, a town in Poland, erected a canopy for the Empreſs of Ruſſia to ſit under, while ſhe attended at divine ſervice in their chapel; but ſhe refuſed the uſe of it, ſaying, "that queens and kings, in the ſight of, or before God, were no more than other people."

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

We learn from Malaga, that a *Saitee* of three maſts, had arrived there about the 6th of January laſt, from Algiers; the Captain of which, Robert Norrie, reported that he had frequently been in company with the *American ſlaves*—that the Captains lodge with

a Genoese watch maker, and have a table to themselves, though a small iron ring is fixed on one of their legs, to denote that they are held in slavery. The sailors have been taught, and are obliged to work at the various trades of carpenter, joiner, blacksmith, stone mason, and sail maker, from six o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission, except half an hour which is allowed them at dinner time—each man's allowance per day, is two small loaves of bread, which weigh about fifteen ounces. The Spanish consul, from a principle of humanity, pays to each man also, 4*d*. sterling per day.—A common rug or blanket is given them, to wrap themselves up in, when they go to rest;—but they are in daily expectation of being relieved by their countrymen. When favours are to be granted, preference is given to the Americans, by the General of Marine, or the General who commands all the slaves, and who is in the character of Secretary of slaves. The boys act as servants and waiters to the *Dey*, and are cloathed in his livery. The Captains are paroled by the Spanish Consul, who, in case of an escape, has generously bound himself in the penalty of £.560 sterling.

A——, strict calculation has lately been made in Massachusetts, of the number of inhabitants in that state, by which it appears, that exclusive of a considerable portion of persons not rateable, there has been an encrease of 28,000 freeholders, since the last calculation in the year 1772, when the amount was 72,000. In so short a period as fifteen years, ten of which have been consumed in a destructive war, this seems an almost incredible multiplication of the human species.

A few days ago, a young man in Chester county, being violently afflicted with the tooth ach, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the aching tooth, and to furnish himself with another from some dead man's scull. He accordingly repaired to *Brandywine*, and opened the grave of a Hessian, who had been killed and buried there; in lifting the head, a considerable number of *guineas*, which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the soldier's hair—so much to the astonishment and joy of the invalid, that he instantly lost, or forgot, his malady.

May 30.—Ten States, we hear, were yesterday represented in Convention.

In Lord Kaim's sketches, is the following observation. Every form of government must be good, that inspires *Patriotism*; and the best form to invigorate that *noble passion*, is a *Commonwealth* founded on rotation of power, where it is the study of those in office to do good, and to merit the approbation of their fellow citizens.—What will our American Aristocraticks say to this?

May 31. It is not more essential to freedom, says a correspondent, that the press should be unrestrained in its productions, than that the circulation of its productions should be uninterrupted and universal. That the people may publish their sentiments without fear or controul, would be but an unprofitable right, if the government could so fetter the exercise of it, as to circumscribe, by the influence of taxes and other impositions, the extent of the publication: This would in effect, be granting the power to write, but denying the liberty to read.—Nor can it be material whether the evil arises from a *stamp act*, which operates directly by shackling the press, or a *post charge*, which operates indirectly by impeding the transportation of publick prints: the obstruction, whether at the source or in the stream, is equally pernicious; for what odds is it to the parched traveller, whether the heat of the sun has exhausted the spring, or the malice of an enemy has poisoned the current? Upon these principles, recognised by an ordinance of Congress, there has hitherto been no charge for the conveyance of newspapers throughout the continent; but it has lately been said, that a new arrangement is agitated by the postmasters, which will either deny to the printers the only eligible mode of supplying their subscribers, or impose so heavy a tax, that the remote circulation of their papers, must be eventually discontinued. Besides the general argument against this projected measure, something may be urged from the peculiar circumstances of the country. The strong and insidious distinction, which different habits, manners and pursuits, will naturally create between the eastern and southern inhabitants of so extensive an empire, can only be counteracted by the freest communication of their opinions and politicks, and, at this awful moment, when a council is convened, it may justly be said, to decide the fate of the confederation, would it not be dangerous and impolitick to divert or destroy that great channel, which serves at once to gratify the curiosity, and to collect the voice of the people?

Men, says a correspondent, are continually deceived themselves, with vain hopes of advantage from the terrour of example, by putting their fellow creatures to death for crimes, and at the same time are removing the only true ground of that hope, by holding up even the most guilty as penitents likely to obtain mercy from the Creator. How vain this hope of advantage from such punishments is, the fate of Robert Elliot, lately executed here, may be cited as incontestible evidence and invincible argument. This man's eldest brother was hanged in Ireland for robbery, on which his father with his two remaining sons fled to this country. One of these sons, Fleming Elliot, was hanged at Chester, for murder. We should suppose that these examples were brought as close home to the feelings of Robert, as example can possibly be pressed, and its utmost force on the heart of man fully a-

fairly tried; yet so feeble is the effect of this ever failing experiment, that the execution of *two brothers* was insufficient to preserve, from the same fate, the *third*, to the twenty seventh year of his age! and, continues this correspondent, it may be worth the enquiry, whether the idea of the efficacy of repentance between the sentence of death and the time of execution, often held out in our publick papers, does not really tend to encourage crimes, punishable with death? Is it not probable, that men of base and abandoned principles, on whose hearts the terrours of future punishments may yet have some impressions, at the very time they are meditating such crimes, may deceive themselves by trusting to such opportunity of repentance, and the more boldly make their attempts?

NEW YORK, June 5.

By the United States in Congress assembled, May 3, 1787.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion for repealing the special requisition of the 21st of October last, together with the resolve directing the board of treasury, to open a loan on the credit of the said requisition:

Resolved, That all monies accruing from the requisition of the 21st of October last, or advanced by any of the states, for the recruiting, subsisting or cloathing of the troops directed to be raised by the resolves of Congress, of the 20th of October last, be credited to such states, on the specie requisition of 1784, 1785, or 1786, at the option of the states respectively: Provided, that no state having made such advances, shall obtain credit therefor, until the accounts relative to the same, are adjusted at the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the act of Congress, of the 21st of October last, directing the board of treasury, to open a loan on the credit of the said requisition, be, and it is hereby repealed.

"Whereas Phineas Bond, Esq; has presented to the United States, in Congress assembled, a commission in due form, bearing date the 5th of April, 1786, from his Britannick Majesty, constituting and appointing him the consul of his said Majesty, in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; and, although no commercial treaty or convention, subsists between his Britannick Majesty and the United States, whereby either have a perfect right to establish consuls or commissaries, in the dominions of the other; yet as the United States are disposed, by every proper mark of liberality and attention, to promote a good correspondence between the two countries, and particularly as amicable negociations are now depending between them.

"*Resolved*, That the said Phineas Bond, Esq; be, and he hereby is received and recognized as the consul of his Britannick Majesty, throughout the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and that his commission be registered in the secretary's office."

BENNINGTON, May 14.

We hear from Addison, that a shocking accident lately happened at the house of Mr. Case, in that town:—A barrel of powder being deposited in the garret, is supposed to have taken fire from a candle, which was carried up by a son of Mr. Case's, in company with a negro man, belonging to the family. The roof of the house was blown off by the explosion, and the young man and negro blown into the air, and carried several rods from the house—the upper floor breaking down, in consequence of the shock, fell upon a young woman, and bruised her in so shocking a manner, that her life was despaired of for some time, but by the last northern post, we are informed that she is in a fair way of recovery.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

Extract of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Northfield, dated 26th May, 1787.

"Last Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, Esq; of Swanzy in the state of New Hampshire, that he had taken up Lieut. Isaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, some in this state, but chiefly in Vermont and New Hampshire: In consequence of which, I collected ten horsemen, chiefly of this town, and sent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favourable circumstance, for the inhabitants of Winchester, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have rescued Bullard, but the detachment arriving seasonably, they dispersed.

"Last Wednesday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be best to proceed any further, and returned without doing any mischief. We have them frequently round our camp, and our sentries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

SALEM, June 5.

A late Philadelphia paper furnishes an account of a male child, for publick exhibition, of the most extraordinary size ever known of the same age. His body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle size. Nothing in the human shape, can exceed him in point of beauty, in every respect: He is healthy, amazingly strong and active—has frequently lifted men who weighed from 150 to 160 pounds. He is now six years old, and weighs 145 pounds. He has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have seen him, and is thought to be the greatest phenomenon of the present age, and every certification which can be wished, to prove the age of the child, with the great seal of the state annexed, may be seen, at the place of his residence in Philadelphia.

Died, at a village near Pirits, in Pomera-

nia, John Pengs, aged 103. He was borne to his grave on sheaves of corn, according to his desire; and a spade and ploughshare, and hedging bill, were placed on his coffin. He had cultivated upwards of 2000 acres of land. He had 25 children, and such as lived he taught to be as industrious as himself.

BOSTON, June 5.

Yesterday being the first Monday in June, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, agreeably to their charter, and according to ancient custom, appeared under arms, and at twelve o'clock, attended divine service at the first church, where the Rev. Mr. Clarke preached an excellent sermon.

The service being ended, the company escorting his Excellency the Governour, his Honour the Lieut. Governour, and many other Gentlemen of distinction, and accompanied by the officers of the troop of horse guards, those of the several independent companies, and of the regiment of militia, marched to Faneuil Hall, where the whole were regaled with a very elegant entertainment, provided at the expence of the gentlemen of the Artillery.

After dinner they marched into the common, where they elected their officers for the year ensuing, viz.

The Hon. Major General Brooks, *Captain.*
Colonel Josiah Waters, *Lieutenant.*
Mr. Ebenezer Torrey, *Ensign.*

His Excellency the Governour, accompanied by his Honour the Lieut. Governour, and other gentlemen of distinction, honoured the company, in the common, with their presence, and, according to ancient usage, received from the old, and delivered to the new officers, the badges of their respective offices.

This being the first artillery election which has been held since the commencement of the late war, a vast concourse of people assembled as spectators; and very agreeable sensations, we doubt not, were excited in the breasts of all those who entertain a due respect for the laudable institutions of our *venerable fathers.*

Congress hath been pleased to elect Mr. *Jonathan Burrall* (nominated by Mr. *Pettit*) a commissioner for settling the accounts of the Quarter Master's and Commissary's departments; and Mr. *Benjamin Walker* (nominated by Mr. *King*) commissioner for settling those of the Hospital, Marine, and Clothier's departments.

The Hon. *William Phillips*, *Cotton Tufts*, and *Elijah Dwight*, Esquires, having declined accepting a seat in the Council, the Legislature yesterday, chose *Israel Hutchinson*, *Peter Penniman*, and *John Frost*, Esquires, in their room.

A duel has lately been fought near Belville, in South Carolina, between Dr. Bell and Major Lewis; in which the Doctor unfortunately fell.

June 11. Yesterday the House of Representatives, heard evidence on the subject of a motion which came down from the Honourable Senate for concurrence, for raising men, to replace those now in service in western counties, whose time of service is ly expired—and it is expected will be debated this day.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on the 29th ult. elected the follow gentlemen, officers for the ensuing year.

His Excellency James Bowdoin, L. L. President.

The Reverend Joseph Willard, D. Vice President.

Counsellors.—Hon. Samuel Adams, L Loammi Baldwin, Esq; Honourable Ri ard Cranch, Benjamin Lincoln, John L ell, Robert T. Paine, and Cotton Tu Esquires, John Warren, M. D. Rever Edward Wigglesworth, D. D. and Rever Samuel Williams, L. L. D.

Mr. Caleb Gannet, Recording Secret

Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. Correspo ing Secretary.

Ebenezer Storer, Esq; Treasurer.

Mr. Benjamin Guild, Vice Treasurer.

Mr. Caleb Gannet, keeper of the Cabi and Librarian.

His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq Virginia, was elected a Fellow.

We hear, the Humane Society of this co monwealth, have ordered a building to be rected, at their expence, on Marshfield Bea on the outer Beach of Nantasket, and Lovell's Island, in this harbour, for the re ception and preservation of such unfortu ate persons, as may happen to be shipwrec near those places.

We hear that Col. William Hull, is e lected Brigadier General of the first, and C Henry Woods, Brigadier General of the s cond brigade, in the third division of the m litia of this Commonwealth.

WORCESTER.

The important question, whether the Ho House of Representatives would concur w the Hon. Senate, in raising troops to repla those now in the field, whose time of serv is nearly expired, has been warmly debated several days were taken up last week, and t further consideration of it was on Saturd last put off until Tuesday this week, when was again resumed—how it finally termina ed we had not heard when this Magazi went to press—it was conjectured, howeve that a concurrence to raise the troops wou take place—that the disqualifying act wou be repealed—and measures taken both to sup port the dignity of government, and resto the publick tranquillity.

The resolve for raising troops to replac those in the field, passed in the Hon. Sena 20 for and 6 against the motion.

DIED.]—At Boston, Miss Abigail Clough —Miss Mary Robinson.—Mrs. Sarah Webb widow.—At Mansfield, Connecticut, aged 66, the Rev. Richard Salter, D. D. past of the first church in that place.—At Deer field, Jonathan Ashley, Esq.

THE CONSTITUTION of MASSACHUSETTS is now in the Preſs, and will be ready for the ſubſcribers on Monday next.

MONEY to LET.

FROM One Hundred to Ten Thouſand DOLLARS, to be let at a moderate Intereſt, for ſix months or one year, for Publick Securities, but Final Settlements are preferred, as ſecurity. Enquire of Mr. ISRAEL HATCH, at the White Horſe Tavern, in *BOSTON*.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CHASE, Eſq; late of BOLTON, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe to whom ſaid eſtate is indebted, are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement, to ELIZABETH CHASE, of *Bolton*, } Adminiſtrators.
ABEL ALLEYNE, of *Braintree*, }

To be SOLD, Cheap,

A GOOD ſecond hand CHAISE, with a ſtanding top. Clear pine boards, or clapboards, will ſuit for pay, if offered in a ſhort time. Apply to *SAMUEL BRAZIER.*

Worceſter, June 12, 1787.

LAND LOTTERY.

THE Directors of the Maſſachuſetts Land Lottery, hereby give publick notice, that the drawing of the ſaid Lottery will commence at *Boſton*, on Wedneſday, the 20th of June current.

Thoſe who are diſpoſed to become Adventurers, will pleaſe to remember, that the act of the legiſlature directs the Managers to return into the Secretary's Office, all the tickets remaining unſold, before they begin to draw the Lottery.

All who have Tickets to diſpoſe of, will take care to return them to the Managers, on or before the 18th of June current, as on failure, they will be anſwerable for the neglect.

TICKETS may be had of either of the Managers, for any publick ſecurities of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, that are upon intereſt.

SAMUEL PAILLIPS, jun. — JOHN BROOKS,
NATHANIEL WELLS, — RUFUS PUTNAM.
LEONARD JARVIS,

☞ N. B. A few of the above TICKETS may be had of I. THOMAS, if applied for immediately.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS *JONATHAN WARD*, of SOUTHBOROUGH, in the County of WORCESTER, Eſq; hath, by the hand of ſome wicked Perſon or Perſons, been defrauded of the RECORDS of his Proceedings as a JUSTICE of the PEACE in ſaid County, in Civil, Criminal, and Miniſterial affairs; and of a number of Writings of great Value to him, though of but little or no Value to thoſe who ſtole them:—Therefore whoever will procure to ſaid WARD, ſaid Records and Papers, and diſcover the ſaid Perpetrator or Perpetrators, ſo as he or they may be convicted, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward of FIFTY POUNDS, to be paid by JONATHAN WARD.

Southborough, May 7th, 1787.

To Cover, for the Seaſon,

At the STABLE of LEVI PEASE, in WORCESTER,

THE beautiful grey horſe, known by the name of YOUNG RANGER.

Said horſe is above fifteen hands high, and is equal to any in the county for ſhape and carriage. The price is Two Dollars the Seaſon, or One Dollar the ſingle Leap.

Worceſter, May 19th, 1787.

This Day Published,

Elegantly engraved on Copper Plates.

A NEW and complete set of ROUND HAND COPIES; to which is added, neat German Text ALPHABETS. For the Use of Schools, and all who wish to write well.

Published and sold by I. THOMAS, in WORCESTER.

☞ *Allowance to School-Masters, and all who purchase by the Dozen.*

Just published, price 1s. 2d.

CATO, a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatres. By Mr. ADDISON. Now published to aid Elocution in the Schools of the United States.

Printed at Worcester, *by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *and sold at his Book Store.*

This Day published, price 2s. bound, or 1s. 6d. stitched in marble paper.

(Neatly printed, with a Copperplate Frontispiece of the ancient Device found with the original Manuscript.)

THE ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE; translated from an *Indian* Manuscript, written by an ancient BRAMIN. To which is prefixed, an account of the manner in which the said Manuscript was discovered. In a Letter from an English Gentleman, now residing in China, to his Friend in London.

"*The spirit of virtue and morality, which breathes in this ancient piece of eastern instruction—its force and conciseness,*" *have long since recommended it to a discerning publick. It is supposed to have run through no less than fifty Editions, in Great-Britain and America—It has been translated into various languages, and so long as goodness shall be found among the inhabitants of earth, this little, but truly valuable treatise, will have its admirers.*

Printed and sold by I. THOMAS, in WORCESTER.

Just published, price 2s. 5d. bound.

THE YOUTH's ASSISTANT; being a plain, easy, and comprehensive Guide to Practical ARITHMETICK; containing all the Rules and Examples necessary for such a work.

By ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Printed at Norwich, *and to be sold by* I. THOMAS, *at his Book-Store in* Worcester.

Just published, price 2s. bound,

A FATHER's LEGACY to his DAUGHTERS. By the late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh. Under the following Heads, viz. Introduction, Religion, Conduct, Behaviour, Amusements, Friendship, Love and Marriage.

Printed at Norwich, *and to be sold by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *at his Book Store in* Worcester.

Just published, price 3s. bound,

PRINCIPLES of Politeness, and of Knowing the World; by the late Lord Chesterfield. Methodised and digested under distinct Heads. With additions, by the Rev. Dr. John Trusler. Containing every Instruction necessary to complete the Gentleman and Man of Fashion, to teach him a knowledge of Life, and make him well received in all Companies. For the Improvement of Youth, yet not beneath the attention of any.

Printed at Norwich, *and to be sold by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *at his Book Store in* Worcester.

Just published, price 6s. neatly bound and lettered,

THE Children's FRIEND; containing instructive and entertaining Dialogues, for the use of schools and young persons. This is a work of great merit, and meets with the highest encomiums from those schoolmasters and others, who have made trial of it. It is sold at half the price of the London edition.

Printed at Newbury Port, *and to be sold by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *at his Book Store in* Worcester.